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These undermuslins are cut very full and large, especially for the stout figure. They are well made of good materials, and are neatly trimmed in many pretty styles.

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NEW LIGHT ON CHINS

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Probably the most widely known and accepted tenet of the physiognomists is that the chin is a reliable index to power of will. The indomitable hero of the popular novel is invariably endowed with a prominent chin. In the modern school of magazine illustration the chin is the most important ornament of facial architecture. Everybody knows that a man with a big, strong chin is a man to look out for.

Now along come several anthropologists, of the greatest weight and reputation, who have spent their lives analyzing the human physiognomy and tracing its evolution to say that this popular belief in the importance of chins is all bosh. For example, Dr. Alek Hrdlicka of the national museum, who aids Uncle Sam's chis anthropologist says the chin is useful as a lever masticating food and talking; but that it proves absolutely nothing about your ability or disposition.

Dr. Hrdlicka is willing to acknowledge the significance of other features of the human head. The upper skull, for example, as it indicates the size and shape of the brain is really worth studying; but the chin has no anatomical connections, which give it any importance as an index to character.

Joins the Assault.
Sir Ray Lankester, a London anthropologist, joins the American authority in this assault upon the chin as an indication of will power, and Henry Boileau, of France, adds his voice to the now international discussion, expressing the same opinion, and explaining the evolution of the chin in a way that leaves it quite an insignificant feature.

The evolution of the chin is, in fact, the pemican of the whole argument. Prehistoric man, according to all the remains that have ever been found of him, had no chin at all. He had powerful jaws, and had enough teeth for two modern men, but the chin proper was lacking.

Tracing the descent of man, according to the Darwinian theory, we find him gradually acquiring chin as he evolved toward a higher type, until finally the chin finds its ideal development in the modern civilized man. The widespread belief that the chin is an indication of desirable qualities is undoubtedly founded upon this scientific fact that it has grown with the advance of civilization.

But the modern anthropologist proceeds to offer several explanations of this chin development which rob it of all real significance. The most interesting of these, put forward by Henry Boileau, of France, is that the human chin is a secondary sexual characteristic, evolved for its esthetic value in the mating process. Translated from Darwinian into plain English, this means that woman, even when she lived in a cave and wore a fig-leaf, had as strong a liking for the broad and beautiful chin as she has today. True, there were not many chins to choose from back in paleolithic times, but, nevertheless, she always chose the cave man that had the nearest thing to a chin. Thus were brought into the world many little cave dwellers with rudimentary chins, and the social advantage which this conferred insured the propagation of the most chinfy type.

Needed for Talking.
Another purely physiological explanation of the civilized chin, offered by the anthropologists, is that a greater chin was needed by civilized man because of the great amount of talking that he has to do. The genial glossal muscles, which are the motive power of speech, are largely located between the lower jaws, and the chin had to be shoved out in front to make room for them, as man had more and more to say. It may be objected, in a not altogether facetious way, that this theory would fail to explain the fact that the male chin is generally better developed than the female.

Finally, if you do not like either of these theories, there is yet another one that as man came to stand erect and throw out his chest, his chin went up and forward and grew into a more prominent position as a natural consequence.

Dr. Hrdlicka comes forward with still another explanation. He points out that civilized man has not nearly as many teeth as the savage and the prehistoric forms. As the teeth dwindled, the upper jaw naturally receded, bringing the lower one into prominence. Look at the profile of any aged person who has lost all of the upper teeth, and you will see exactly what Dr. Hrdlicka means.

So there are four explanations of the big chin, any one of which will deprive it of all significance as an index to character, and make it about as important an anatomical feature as the third toe of a horse.

Classified Them.
The old school of physiognomists, who firmly believed in the big chin, and assigned all sorts of fine qualities to it, did not proceed by this analytical method. They simply examined as many chins as possible, and tried to classify them according to the qualities that seemed to accompany them. In this way they got voluminous if not important results. Levater, who published his book in 1701, was long the established authority on chins, and he had them divided into three classes, and many different grades. To repeat his conclusions would be impossible here; but suffice it to say that the large, square, impressive chin indicated everything benign, generous and strong, while the narrow and receding chin was ascribed to the weak, miserly and cunning.

Of course, any number of prominent men can be cited as examples to prove these rules. The American presidents for example, from Washington to Wilson, with the possible exception of Tyler, are striking examples of the well-developed chin. What the old physiognomist seems to have overlooked is the number of successful efficient and law-abiding citizens who could boast of many things, but very little chin. Julius Caesar, late of Rome, for instance, made considerable of a reputation in war, literature

and politics, although he had very little chin, if we can believe the many representations of him that have come down to us.

Did Not Stand Test.
Thus the claims of the old-time physiognomists do not seem to stand very well the test of application; and the new theory of the evolution of the chin, as influenced by purely physiological causes commands the more attention. But it appears that the chin student, by no means agree. Thus Sir Lankester, while willing to accept the theory that the chin was developed because of the feminine admiration for that feature, points out this would account rather for a development of the cartilaginous tip than the bony portions. It is not the hard and bony chin, but the broad and smooth one, which makes the feminine heart to flutter. Sir Lankester accordingly argues that the pad-like covering of the chin is all that could be developed by the sex influence, and that we will have to look to more purely anatomical causes for the growth of its bony framework.

Furthermore, he believes that the rude and jarring conditions of primordial existence have more to do with the development of this pad or cushion on the chin than has female taste in the matter. As every boxer knows, a blow upon the chin, by causing concussion of the brain, is one of the surest knockouts. Now, when man climbed down out of the trees and proceeded to combat the dinosaurs and mammoths and saber-toothed tigers for a place in the sun, he was in strenuous need of some such protection. The chin pad grew, because only those who had them, survived to propagate the race.

Chin Development.
There are a few reservations which must be made before accepting any view which deprives the chin of all significance in the human physiognomy. It is an undoubted fact, for example, that the chin is drawn upward and made more prominent as the individual develops physically. Thus in childhood, the chin is always of less proportionate size than in adult life. The development of new passions and appetites as the individual advances toward maturity seems undoubtedly to account for this. To the keen observer, the abnormally up-drawn chin, as a sign in an indication of self-indulgence as the bleary eye.

A gain, there can be no doubt but that a deep jaw, with a long, well-rounded curve, is the indication of a vital physical being; and such a jaw is more apt to end in a fairly prominent chin than the reverse.

On the whole, however, the scientific investigators seem to have knocked the physiognomists into a cocked hat. The owners of large and impressive chins need no longer feel that they are therefore persons of unusual will and energy, unless they have demonstrated the fact. More important yet, the individual whose chin intrudes but slightly over the edge of his collar, need no longer lack confidence in his powers, either mental or moral.

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FIDUCIARY NOTICE FOR PROOF OF CLAIMS

To the creditors of J. C. Smith & Company, and all other parties concerned:

Upon request of Earl V. Carshagen, Trustee, by virtue of an assignment dated the 24th day of August, 1915, notice is hereby given to you and each of you, that I have set the 15th day of October, 1915, beginning at 9:00 A. M. that day, and fix the place in my office in the Union National Bank Building, in the City of Clarksburg, West Virginia, for the hearing and receiving of proof of debts against the estate of the said J. C. Smith & Company, a partnership, according to section 18 of chapter 81 of the Code of West Virginia, at which time and place you are notified to appear with such evidence of claims as may be used relative to the settlement of claims against the estate aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of September, 1915.

RAY L. STROTHER,

Commissioner of Accounts for Harrison County, West Virginia.

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Four room, slate roof, new house, with arrangement for bath and large room on the second floor, lot 40 x 120 feet, \$1,900, one-third down, balance in one and two years.

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Vacant lot on the north side of Upwey, 110 x 140 feet, \$1,700.

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Near the Souders's home, one acre of ground on which here is a four-room, metal roof dwelling; price \$3,000, one-half down, balance in one and two years. You could sub-divide this into town lots and make some money out of it.

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TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Pursuant to the authority vested in me, the undersigned trustee, in a certain deed of trust executed by Charles W. Moore and Alene M. Moore, his wife, to Hugh M. Martin, trustee, dated the 20th day of October, 1904, and appearing on record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Harrison County, West Virginia, in Trust Deed Book No. 4, at page 276 to secure WILLIAM J. NIXON the payment of a certain note on hand therein mentioned and default having been made in the payment of the said note and being requested so to do by the holder of said note and beneficiary in said trust, the undersigned trustee will on Saturday the 15th day of September, 1915, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House in Harrison County, West Virginia, offer for sale at public outcry and sell to the highest and best bidder the real estate in said deed of trust mentioned, described and conveyed, it being therein bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All the following described property situate in the City of Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Mary C. Watkins line on South Chestnut street, Clarksburg, West Virginia, thence running forty feet in a southerly direction with said street to line of C. A. Robinson's property on said street thence with said Robinson's line 112.3 feet in a westerly direction to an alley thence with said alley 34.14 feet in a northerly direction to said Watkins' line; thence with said Watkins' line 127 feet in an easterly direction to the place of the beginning and is designated as lot No. 42 on plot filed in Deed Book No. 134, page 453, upon which said lot there is situated a nice dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE.
One-third cash in hand on day of sale and the residue in two equal annual installments from day of sale, taking from purchaser interest bearing notes with good personal security to be further secured by

A retention of legal title or lien on property.

HUGH M. MARTIN.
The above sale is continued to SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915. Between the hours of 10:00 o'clock a. m. and 5:00 p. m. of said day at the front door of the court house.

HUGH M. MARTIN, Trustee.
The above sale is adjourned and continued to SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915. At the same hour and place.

HUGH M. MARTIN, Trustee.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Traction Company express cars leave Clarksburg for Gramwell, O'Neil, Mt. Clare, Weston, Shinnston, Fairmont, Fairview, Farmington, Mannington and intermediate points daily except Sunday. Shipments should be delivered in the station not later than 9:00 a. m.; Fairview and intermediate points 11:00 a. m.; Weston and intermediate points, 12:00 m.

Quick service, reasonable rates, and care in handling make this an ideal line for shippers.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY.

NOTICE

Any person or persons having possession of or any claim to missing bank books No. 272, No. 319 are requested to present same to the Lowndes Savings Bank and Trust Company and submit to having said books cancelled and new books issued in lieu thereof.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

By GEO. L. DUNCAN, Treasurer.

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